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ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1949

The year 1948, a decisive year for Poland, showed important achievements in all sectors of our economy. Planned production was exceeded, and value of the surplus was 1,200,000,000 prewar zlotys.

National Income

The National Economic Plan for 1949 estimates the national income at 20,600,000,000 prewar zlotys, or a 14-percent increase over 1948. Increased income is the result of increased production and trade turnover, both of which depend largely on investment outlay.

Investments

The investment plan for 1949 foresees an outlay of 308,900,000,000 zlotys, part of which is to be allocated as follows (approximate):

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Industry and trade | 133 billion zlotys |
| Reconstruction | 63 " " |
| Communications | 47 " " |
| Agriculture | 29 " " |

The estimated value of the increased production in 1949, as planned, is shown below (in 1937 prices):

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| State (1948, 12.7 billion; 1947, 10.5 billion) | 14,600,000,000 zlotys |
| Municipal | 200,000,000 |
| Cooperative | <u>1,300,000,000</u> |
| Total socialized industry | 16,100,000,000 zlotys |

- 1 -

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The value of production in state industries ought to increase 26 percent over planned production of the previous year and 15 percent over production actually attained; the municipal industry, 25 percent over actual production of last year and cooperative industry, about 55 percent.

Industrial Development

Socialized industry will be characterized in 1949 by the continued increase in the manufacture of producers' goods, which will increase from 60 percent of the industrial production in 1948 to 61 percent in 1949.

The value of production of consumers' goods will be much greater in absolute figures than it was in 1948.

The estimated value of the more important categories of socialized industrial production in 1949 is shown below (figures in parentheses show percentage increase over 1948):

| | | |
|--|---------------------------|------|
| Electric power | 8,100,000,000 kw-h | (7) |
| Coal | 74,000,000 tons | (10) |
| Cement (Portland and metallurgical) | 1,950,000 tons | (15) |
| Crude iron ore | 645,000 tons | (7) |
| Pig iron | 1,211,000 tons | (12) |
| Rolled products | 1,400,000 tons | (19) |
| Agricultural machines and implements (value in 1937 prices) | 46,000,000 zlotys | |
| Tractors | 4,000 units | (33) |
| Electric light bulbs | 22,400,000 pieces | (43) |
| Soap | 34,600 tons | (64) |
| Wool fabrics | 46,400,000 meters | (14) |
| Sole leather | 11,460,000 tons | (49) |
| Paper | 245,000 tons | (11) |
| Deal boards | 2,998,000 cubic meters | (65) |
| Sugar | 620,000 tons | (19) |
| Margarine | 15,000 tons | (50) |
| Cigarettes | 16,625,000,000 singles | (28) |
| Matches | 219,000 boxes | (11) |

In 1949, the sphere of production will be enlarged to include articles not previously manufactured or manufactured in very small quantities.

The following articles will be released in 1949: "Star 20" trucks, Leyland motorbus bodies, 8-64 motors, cold-process screw-cutting machines, new types of machine tools and agricultural machines, heavy cranes of various types, new types of machines for the textile, paper, electrotechnical and chemical industries, and various new chemical products. Furthermore, new factories in the various branches of heavy and light industries are to start operations.

Investment is undoubtedly one of the basic factors required in reaching adequate production to convert Poland into an industrial and agricultural country. The largest investments are planned for the following industries: coal, more than 19,700,000,000 zlotys; metallurgy, more than 19,600,000,000 zlotys; chemical, 11,850,000,000 zlotys; power, 11,400,000,000 zlotys; and metal, 11 billion zlotys.

- 2 -

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Agriculture

With average weather conditions, the estimated value of production as planned is 7,800,000,000 zlotys (in 1937 prices), a 15-percent increase over planned production of 1948.

In plant production an increase of 12.5 percent over planned production of 1948 is foreseen and in animal production, a 21 percent increase.

It is planned to put under cultivation a total of 500,000 hectares of fallow land, increasing the area of harvests to 14,800,000 hectares, a 4 percent increase over 1948.

In agriculture, production ought to reach the following figures (approximate; in tons):

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| Wheat | 1,700,000 |
| Rye | 5,600,000 |
| Barley | 1,200,000 |
| Oats | 2,000,000 |
| Potatoes | 29,800,000 |
| Sugar beets | 4,300,000 |

By mid-1949, we should have approximately 2,550,000 horses, 6,300,000 head of cattle, 5,900,000 hogs, and 1,600,000 sheep.

Estimated increase in farm products as planned is : beef, 121,000 tons; pork, 488,000 tons; milk, 6,090,000,000 liters; eggs, 3,200,000,000; and wool, 2,080 tons.

The following activities will continue: mechanization and electrification of villages; distribution of industrial products, seeds, and seedlings to villages; contracting and credit programs; and rural improvement and construction.

By July, the number of tractors in the fields will have increased by 14 percent over the corresponding period of 1948; the consumption of fertilizer will increase 44 percent; the number of agricultural machine centers will increase 74 percent; crop-contracting will be increased by approximately 43 percent; and 600 villages will be electrified. Investment outlay for direct aid to individual farmers and cooperatives will reach 13,900,000,000 zlotys; investment for mechanization, 9,300,000,000 zlotys; and building, 7,300,000,000 zlotys. Cooperative production will be supported on a voluntary basis.

Communications

Important achievements in communications, construction, and commodity turnover are also planned.

It is estimated that railroad freight traffic will increase 15 percent over 1948, passenger traffic, 2.4 percent; and 480 kilometers of railroad lines will be either built or rebuilt.

Motor transport of freight will increase 115 percent; passenger traffic, 16 percent. The network of state vehicular roads will reach 18,000 kilometers, a 2 percent increase over 1948.

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Freight shipments over inland waterways will increase 80 percent; passenger traffic, 57 percent.

Transshipments at ports will increase 17 percent; the capacity of the merchant marine 5 percent.

Air passenger traffic will increase 5 percent on domestic flights and 130 percent on international flights.

Twenty-seven billion zlotys are allocated in the investment plan for railways; 9,500,000,000 for vehicular roads; 5 billion for postal and telecommunication services; and 7,100,000,000 for ports.

Construction

The value of surface construction as planned will reach 109 billion zlotys. It should be noted that residential construction on large public projects will increase 22 percent and workers' dwelling units 46 percent.

About 61,000 rooms will be ready for occupancy this year, of which 41,000 are for employees of state industry.

More than 26 billion zlotys are allotted in the investment plan for residential construction, which is several times the amount assigned for any other branch of construction.

Commodity Turnover

In commodity turnover, the plan estimates a 48-percent increase in operations of the socialized wholesale enterprises, a 52-percent increase in the retail enterprises, a 40-percent increase in the number of wholesale houses, and a 36-percent increase in retail stores. The number of department stores will be increased by 12 to a total of 89.

Foreign trade is expected to increase 15 percent, with raw materials and auxiliary products taking first place in both imports and exports.

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- 4 -

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